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JAMES MONROE.

e the honour, &c. &c.

General Orders.

Annapolis, June 28, 1813.

Officers commanding detach

f the militia, who liave been or-

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Rolls according to law, and n-

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of the Commander in Chief, O. GASSAWAY, Adjt. Gen.

bscriber will offer at public ak

he premises, on Saturday the day of August next, at 11'

at 120 acres of Land,

or less. This land adjoins the

of William Steuart, and Richard od, of Thomas, Esquires. Then

he premises an excellent bars,

ariety of fruit of different kinds

bity acres of good meadow car y made. Those inclined to pure invited to view the premise, being authorised, will after a

in day, sixty acres of land, men immediately adjoining, the pra-art of which may be styled and

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es an excellent apple orchard

der, and producing fruit of till botce kind; taking the wholete a very handsome settlement made. There is a sufficient and timber on the premises acre-

the support of the place,

which will be accommodating;

sputable title will be given.
R. WELCH, of Bea.

15.

NOTICE.

Barlow, &c. &c.

ssell.

(Signed)

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1813.

MARYIANID GAMADHAB,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum. FOREIGN.

PARIS, 10th June.

Her majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account of the situation of the my on the 3d June.
The suspension of arms still sub-

ists. The respective plenipotentiaries continue their negotiation for the Armistice.

Gen. Lauriston has seized on the Oler more than 50 vessels loaded with flour, wine, and warlike ammunition, which were intended for the army besieging Glogare.

Our advanced posts reach half way

to Brieg.

Gen. Hogendorp has been appointed governor of Breslau.
pointed governor of Breslau.

The greatest order prevails in that The inhabitants appear much displeased, and even indignant at the dispositions relative to the Landsturm; which are attributed to general Scharnhorst, who is thought to be an anarchiste jacobin. He was wounded at the battle of Lut-

The Prussian Princesses, who had retired in great haste from Berlin to take refuge at Breslau, have departed from the latter city to take refuge

The Duke of Bassano repaired to Dresden, where he will receive Count de Kass, the Minister from

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following account of the situation of the army on the 4th, in the even-

The Armistice was signed on the 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M. T cles are herewith annexed.

His Majesty the Emperor sets off on the 5th at day break for Leignitz. It is believed that during the Armistice his Majesty will remain part of the time at Glogan; and the greatest part at Dresden, in order to be nearer his states. Glogan is provisioned for one year.

ARMISTICE.

This 4th of June (23d of May) ne plenipotentiaries appointed by he belligerent powers; the Duke of Vicence, &c. being provided with full powers from his highness the Prince of Neuschatel, Vice-Constale, Maj. Gen. of the army. The Count of Schouvaloff, lieut.

gen. aid-de-camp general of his maesty the emperor of all the Russias, nd M. De Kliest Lt. Gen. in the ervice of his majesty-the King of Prassia, provided with full powers antry Barclay de Tolty, general in hiel of the combined armies,

After having exchanged their full owers at Gebersdorff, the first of ane (20th May) and signed a susension of arms for 30 hours, havog met at the village of Pleiwitz, entralized for that purpose bereen the advanced posts of the repeclive armies, in order to contite the negotiations of an armistice alculated to suspend hostilities bereen all the belligerent troops at hatever point they may he; have greed to the following articles :-Art. 1, Hostilities shall cease upn all points at the notification of

he present armistice.

2. The armistice shall continue o the 8th July, (20th July) incluounce it at its expiration,

3. Hostilities, therefore, cannot egin anew, until six days after the enunciation of the armistice at respective head-quarters.

4. The line of demarkation beween the belligerent armies is dermined as follows :

In Sileya-The line of demarkaon of the combined 2 cmy, from frontiers of Bohemia, passing. brough Dittersbach, Plassendorf, andshut, shall follow the Bober as Ess Rudelstadt, from thence thro' centrain, Striegan, following the leganer. Wasser as far as Cauth, will join the Oder passing thro stilen, Oataschin and Althoff.

The combined army may occupy the towns of Landshut, Rudelstadt, Bolkenhayn, Striegan and Cauth, as likewise their suburbs.

The line of the French army also from the frontier bordering on Bo-hemia, will pass through Seillershauf, Altz Ramilitz, following the course of the small river whih empties in then following the Bober as far as on the Katzbach, in a direct line, from whence it will follow the course of that river to the Oder. The towns of Parsthwitz, Liegnitz, Goldberg, & Eahn, whatveer may be the banks on which they are seated, may as well as their suburbs be occupied by the French troops.

The whole of the territory between the line of demarkation of the French and combined armies shall be neutral and cannot be occupied by any troops, not even by landsturms; this disposition of course applies to the city of Bres-

From the mouth of the Katsbach, the line of demarkation will follow the course of the Oder to the frontier of Saxony, ranging the frontier of Saxony and Prussia, and will join the Elbe from the Oder not far from Muhlrose, and following the frontier of Prussia in such a manner that the whole of Saxony, the country of Dessau, & the small surrounding states of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, shall belong to the French army, and that the whole of Prussia shall belong to the combined army. The Prussian territory enclosed within Saxony shall be considered as neutral, and cannot be occupied by any troops.

The Elbe to its mouth fixes and terminates the line of demarkation between the belligerent armies, excepting the points specified as fol-

The French army shall retain the Island, and every thing that shall be in its occupancy in the 32d military division on the 27th May (8th June) at midnight.

If Hamburg is only besieged, it shall be treated as the other besieged cities. Every article of the present armistice relative to it is applicable thereto.

The line of the advanced posts of the belligerent armies at the date of the 27th May (8th June) at midnight, shall form for the 32d military division that of the demarkation of the armistice, save the military ratifications which the respective commanders may deem necessary. These ratification shall be done in concert by an officer of the staff from each army, on the principle of a perfect reciprocity.

4. The places of Dantzic, Modlin, Zamosk, Stettin, and Custrin, Prassia, provided with full powers shall be supplied with provisions e-from his excellency general of instrength of their garrisons, by the care of the commandants of the blockading troops.

5. A commissary appointed by the commandant of each place shall be near that of the besieging troops, to ascertain that all the stipulated provisions are exactly furnished.

6. During the time of the armistice every place shall have beyond its enclosure a surrounding circle of a French league; which space of ground shall be neutral. Magdeburg shall consequently have its li-mits one league on the right bank of the Elbe.

7. A French officer shall be sent to each besieged place, to acquaint the commandant of the conclusion of the armistice and of its re-victualing. A Russian or Prussian officer may accompany him on the way either going or returning.

8. Commissaries appointed on both sides in each place shall regulate the price of the victuals that shall be furnished. This bill, settled at the end of every month by the commissaries charged with superintending the performance of the armistice, shall be paid for at head quarters by the pay-master of the army.

9. Staff officers shall be appointed on both sides to rectify in concert the general line of demarkation upon points nor determined by a water stream, and respecting which some difficulties might arise.

troops shall be so regulated as that each army shall occupy its new line the 12th June (31st May.) All corps or part of the combined army which may be beyond the Elbe, or

in Saxony, shall re-enter Prussia.

11. Officers of the French and of the combined army shall be desthe Bober, not far from Berteldorf ; patched conjointly to cause hostilities to cease on all points, in Lahn, from thence to New Kirch, making the armistice known, The respective commanders in chiefs shall furnish them with the necessary powers.

12. There shall be appointed on both sides two commissioners, general officers, to superintend the execution of the stipulations of the present armistice. They shall be stationed within the line of neutrality at Newmarket, in order to pro-nounce upon the differences which

These commissioners are to repair thither within 24 hours, for the purpose of despatching the officers and the orders which are to be forwarded agreeably to the present ar-

Done and agreed upon the present act, in 12 articles, and by duplicate the day month and year above men-CAULINCOURT, (Signed)

Duke of Vicence. The Countrof SHOUWALOFF. DE KLEIST.

Seen and ratified by an order of the Emperor King, the 4th June, 1813. The prince vice-constable of fi-

nance, major-general of the grand ALEXANDER. (Signed)

Her Majesty, the Empress Queen and regent has received the following account of the situation of the armies on the 7th June.

H. M. the Emperor's head-quarters were at Bunzlau. All the corps of the army were in march for their cantonments. The Oder was covered with boats descending from Breslau to Glogau, loaded with agtillery, tools, flour, and articles of all kinds, taken from the enemy.

The city of Hamburg has been retaken on the 30th by storm. Prince Echmul bestows great praise on the conduct of Gen. Vandamme. Hamburg had been lost during the preceding campaign through the pusillanimity of Gen. St. Cyr. It is to the vigour displayed by Gen. Vandamme from the instant of his arrival in the 32d military division, that we owe the preservation of Bremen, and now the taking of Hamburg. . We have taken several hundred

prisoners; two or three hundred pieces of cannon have been found structed to put the city defence.

Denmark marches wih us. Prince of Eckmuhl contemplated marching to Lubeck. Thus the 32d military division, and the whole territory of the Empire, are entirely free from

the enemy. Orders have been given to make a strong place of Hamburg; it is surrounded with a bastioned rampart, having a large ditch full of water, and susceptible of being covered in part by inundations. The works are directed in such a manner as to keep a communication with Hamburg through the Islands, at all times.

The Emperor has ordered the construction of another place on the Elbe at the mouth of the Havel. Koenigsteine, Torgan, Wittemberg, Magdeburg, Mavel, and Hamburg, will complete the line of defence of

the Elbe. The Dukes of Cambridge and of Brunswick, princes of the house of England, have arrived at Hamburg in time to give more eclat to the successes of the French. Their journey amounts simply to this; they arrived and they saved themselves.

The last battalions of the five divisions of the Prince Eckmuhl, which are composed of 73 battalions in the full complement, have set off from Wessel.

Since the beginning of the campaign, the French army has freed Upon the right was the Bake of crossed to the other side of the Saxony, conquered half Silesia, re- Reggio (Victor) resting moon the Spree. After six hours of smare

10. All the movements of the loccupied the 32d military division, and confounded the hopes of our enemics.

> From French papers received by the schr. Barryar, arrived at New-York from Bordeaux.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE GRAND ARMY.

PARIS, May 29, 1813. H. M. the Empress, Queen and Regent, has received the following accounts of the eyents which have happenediat the army on the 19th, 20th, ant, and 22d, and of the po-aitions of the army on the 23d.

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia attributed the loss of the battle at Lutzen to the errors committed in the direction of the combined force, and above all, to the difficulties connected with an offensive movement of from 150 to 180,000 men. They resolved to take up the position of Bautzen and Hochkirch, already celebrated in the history of the seven years war; to concentrate there all the reinforcements expected from the Vistula and other points in the rear; to strengthen this position by every means which art could furnish, and there to encounter the risque of another battle of which all the probabilities appeared to be in their favor.

The Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) commanding the 11th corps departed from Bischofswerden on the 15th; and, in the evening of that day, was within cannon shot of Bautzen; there he reconnoitered the enemy's army. He took up a po-

From this moment the different corps of the French army were marched upon the Camp of Baut-

The Emperor left Dresden on the 18th; he slept at Harta; and on the 19th he arrived at ten o'clock in the morning before Bautzen. He employed the whole of the day in reconnoitering the enemy's positions.

We learnt that the Russian corps under Barclay de Tolly, de Lauge-ron and de Sass, and the Prussian corps of Kleist, had formed a junction with the combined army, and that its force might be estimated at from 150 to 160,000 men.

On the evening of the 19th, the enemy's position was as follows: their left rested upon mountains covered with woods, and perpendicular to the course of the Spree, about 2 league from Bautzen. Bautzen sustained their centre. This town had been entrenched around, and covered with redoubts. The right of the enemy rested upon some little fortified hills which defended the openings of the Spree, This very strong position was but a first posi-

We perceived distinctly, about 6000 yards in the rear, earth freshly thrown up, and works which designated their second position. The left also rested on the same mountains, at 2000 toises in the rear of those of the first position, and considerably advanced in front of the village of, Hockirch. The centre rested upon three intrenched villages, where so many works had been thrown up that they might be considered as strong places. A marshy and difficult ground covered three fourths of the centre. Lastly, their right rested behind the first position upon villages & little hills entrenched in the same manner.

.The front of the enemy's army in the first and second position, stretched a league and a half long.

After this reconnoisance, it was easy to conceive, notwithstanding the loss of a battle like that of Lutzen, and after eight days of retreating, the enemy might still have hopes from the chances of fortune. According to the expression of a Russian officer, who, when asked what they intended to do replied :- We will neither advances nor go back-to which a French officer answered: At present you have it in your power to do the first-in a few days, events will prove whether you are masters of the latter. The head quarters of the two allied sovereigns was at the village of Natchen.

On the 19th, the position of the French army was as follows :

modntains on the left bank of the Spree, and separated from the exnemy's left by the valley. The Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) Avas in front of Bautzen, on the road from Dresden. The Duke of Ragu-sa (Marmont) was on the left of Bautzen, opposed to the village of Niemenschutz. General Bertrand was upon the left of the Duke of Ragusa, supported by a windmill and a wood, and threatened to debeuche from Jaselitz upon the right of the

enemy.
The Prince of Moskwa (Ney) Gen. Lauriston, and Gen. Regnier, were at Haverswerda, upon the Berlin road, out of the line, and in the rear of our left.

The enemy being informed that a considerable corps had arrived by the way of Hoyerswerder, doubted whether the Emperor's intention was not to turn the position of the right, to change the field of battle, and to cause to fall all these entrenchments raised with so much labour, and the object of so many hopes .-Being only apprised of Gen. Lauriston's arrival, the enemy did not suppose this column consisted of more than 18 to 20,000 men-He, therefore, detached against it, at four in the morning, General York with 12,000 Prussians, and General Barclay de Tolly with 18,000 Russians -the latter posted themselves at the village of Klix, and the Prussians at Weissig.

In the meantime Count Bertrand had sent general Pery with the Italian division to Konigswartha, in order to maintain our communications with the detached corps. Arriving at midnight, general Pery made bad arrangements; he did not cause the neighbouring forest to be scoured. He posted his men badly & at four o'clock, he was assailed by a hourria which threw several battalions into confusion. He lost 600 men among whom was the general of brigade Balathier, wounded: two pieces of cannon, and three caissons; but the division having taken arms, rested upon the wood, and faced the

enemy.

The count of Valmy (Kellerman) having arrived with cavalry, put himself at the head of the Italian division, and retook the village of Konigwartha. At the same mo-ment the corps of Count Lauriston, which marched a head of that of the Prince of Moskwa, in order to turn the enemy's position, departing from Hoyerswerda, arrived near Wessig. The action began, and the corps of Yorck would have been destroyed, had it not been for a defile, which was to be passed and by which means our troops only arrived successively. After 3 hours of fighting, the village of Weissig was carried, and the corps of Yorch being overthrown, was forced on the other

side of the Spree.

The action of Weissig is of itself a very important event. A'detailed report of it will be given,

On the 19th slept at the post of Wessig; the Prince of Moskwa at Mankersdorf; and count Regnier a league in the rear. The right of the enemy's position was evidently uncovered.

On the 20th, at 8 o'clock in the morning the Emperor proceeded to the height behind Bautzen. He ordered the Duke of Reggio to pass the Spree, and to attack the mountains which supported the enemy's left; he directed the Duke of Tarrentum to throw a bridge over the Spree in the cove which this river forms upon the left at half a league. from Bautzen; the Duke of Dalmatia (Soult) to whom H. M. had gtven the supreme command of the centre, to pass the Spree in order to haruss the enemy's 'tight; he lastly' commanded the prince of Moskwa, under whose orders was the third corps, Count Lauriston & Gen. Regnier to approach Klix, pass the Spree, turn the enemy's right, & to march upon his head quarters at Wortchen, and from thence upon Weissenburg.

At noon the cannonade began; the Duke of Tarentum found it unnecessary to throw over his bridge he found before him a stone bridge of which he forced the passage. The Duke of Ragusa threw over a bridge; his whole corps d'armes

ner's Bank of Maryland, 23d June, 1813. Compliance with the charter of the

ompliance with the charter of use Bank of Maryland, and will lement thereto, establishing a thereof at Frederick-town, so hereby given, to stockholden estern, Shore, that an election held at the Banking House's yof Amanaelis on Monday is held at the Banking House, of Amapolis, on Monday is day of August next, between the first of 10 colock, A. M. and P. M. for the purpose of choice amongst the stockholder Directors for the Bank at and nine Directors for the Brank at Frederick town.

JONA. PINKNEY, Cul.